

For the Daily Gazette as follows, Cash in Advance:	
One Year, \$7.00	
Six Months, 4.00	
Three Months, 2.00	
By Mail, One Year, 8.00	
Six Months, 5.00	
Three Months, 2.50	

Official Paper of the City.

THE NEWS

Gen. Grant's successful attack upon Petersburg, followed by our evening dispatches yesterday, was fully confirmed by the night reports. The 9th corps which is composed largely of colored troops, was designated to lead the forlorn hope, and the dreadful loss of men and officers told how desperate was the charge and how well the brave fellows stood their ground. The telegraph is silent as to our total loss, but any one must see from reading the dispatches that they must be exceedingly heavy. The statement that our forces took 3,500 prisoners will turn out to be a fib, thrown in to soften the force of the blow. We are inclined to believe that this affair, which now looks so much like a disaster, is not without its compensation, and that when we get at the whole truth of the matter it will be seen that Grant has either evaded a more serious calamity by making this attack at this time or he has gained some important vantage ground which the unilitary eye does not now discern. Grant is too good a soldier to needlessly sacrifice his men.

The rebel incursion into Pennsylvania has again dwindled down to a mere raiding party of a few hundred men, so those old phlegmatic Dutch farmers can go to sleep again over their Dutch cheese and butter milk, until the next company of rebel troops disturb their gravity.

We print some further details of the losses of both Union and rebel armies, at the battle of the 22d of July, in front of Atlanta. It will be seen that they are quite as severe as at first reported.

Our news to-day from Sherman is very meager but cheering as far as it goes.

The country will be sorry to hear that "fighting Joe Hooker" has been relieved of his command at his own request, and is on his way North. This looks as if Sherman considered his hardest work accomplished. Else he would not be likely to spare Hooker.

Gold stiffened up a little this afternoon and closed at 237.

Where is Mr. Stanton?

What has become of Mr. Stanton? When Grant crossed the Rapidan we were assured that nothing should be withheld from the people, and the Secretary's brief bulletins addressed to Major General Dix struck a chord in the popular heart that vibrated in praise of Mr. Stanton. Why are they discontinued? Those official dispatches were making the Secretary of War very popular. The people are heartily sick and ashamed of the irresponsible and disgusting lying of the telegraph, and hunger and thirst after the truth. One of the saddest blunders of the authorities at Washington, is their hesitancy in trusting the people. This is the people's government; not Mr. Lincoln's, nor Mr. Seward's, nor any body's in office, but the people's by the grace of God, and they ought to be trusted more, and treated like children less than they are by their rulers. We do not demand that matters should be made public that would work injury to the cause that every loyal man works and prays for, but thousands of false rumors might be put at rest and the nervousness of the great public allayed by a few lines daily from the head of the War Department. If a disaster happens to our army, let the official pen honestly say so, and to what extent. Honesty is the best policy everywhere, not at all times, and the habit will be good one for those whose official position enables them to obtain knowledge of which the people are so extremely anxious to know. The country has been tempered by disaster often enough, not to flinch now at any thing that is likely to happen, and we beseech Mr. Stanton to give us again his daily official bulletins, so the public may feel assured they are not believing false rumors to be contradicted with the next dispatch.

A MAY in Collinsville, Ct., who a few years ago wrote a very strong reprehensible article on tobacco raising, condemning it as an immorality, has now an acre and a half of tobacco growing in a thrifty way that attests careful and enlightened culture.

GALLAGHER says: "Many persons enquire what is the meaning of the word Kearsarge, the name of the vessel which sank the Alabama. Kearsarge is a river in the southern part of North America, falling into the Bay of Vera Cruz."

THE CHARLESTON Courier, of the 12th inst., says: "The number of shells thrown into the city from the commencement of the bombardment up to Saturday, the three hundred and sixty-fifth day, (one year), is seven thousand and ninety-one."

AN EXCHANGE, noticing the marriage of Mr. James Hogg to Miss Ella Beane, says pork and beans form a natural union; but thinks one bean to a single hog is a small allowance.

THE AUTOGRAPH album which was made for the New York Sanitary Fair by Miss North, of Stratford, Connecticut, was sold for five hundred dollars at the St. Louis Fair.

THE JACOBSON Count Journal makes the important announcement that "Earl Russell" has taken to light summer trousers and a white hat, with a rose in his button-hole."

A child five years old was shot by a soldier who fired at a deserter in Philadelphia last Thursday. The deserter escaped and the child died.

Janesville

Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

NUMBER 132.

STATE NEWS.

An affray occurred at Grand Haven about two o'clock Sunday morning between the first mate of the steamer Detroit and a negro employed aboard the steamer, which resulted in the death of the former. The Appleton Crescent says that Mr. Isaac Corlies, of Nepeuskun, has recently made a donation of five hundred dollars to the Lawrence University. The Daily Wisconsin says that the propeller Sun arrived at this port on Sunday, having on board the body of a man who had died of delirium tremens, about 25 miles out. His name was Henry Leen, a resident of Boston, and age 36 years. He has a brother living in Boston, and an uncle named Mahan residing in Chicago. He had on his person over \$500, including \$50 in gold and \$31 in silver. The Oshkosh Courier says that Messrs. Curtis & Danforth have built, and have now in operation, near Pearl St., in the 1st ward, a new match factory. They are now turning out about 75 cases per week, which sell readily at 5.50 and 6 dollars a case. Matches are now being shipped from here to every part of the Northwest, and large weekly shipments are made to Chicago at present. The splints for all the matches made in this city are got out by Mr. Clark, who has a patent machine which turns them out at an astonishing rate. He also supplies one factory in Milwaukee in splints.

GREAT EXCITEMENT has been caused in the Reserve counties of Ohio by the murder on Wednesday, of James Ward, proprietor of the Falcon Iron Works at Niles, and one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Trumbull county. A soldier's wife had been living in unblushing cohabitation with a man named Robbins. The woman occupied one of Mr. Ward's houses, and he warned her to leave on account of her mode of life. Robbins was enraged at this, and meeting Mr. Ward's son, knocked him down. His father, who was near, came to the spot and remonstrated, when Robbins drew a pistol and shot Mr. Ward through the head wounding him mortally. The murderer escaped. Three thousand dollars reward has been offered for his apprehension.

FROM PETERSBURG.—We received a call this afternoon from A. F. Parker, who has just returned from the Army of the Potomac, having been wounded in the right leg in front of Petersburg, while charging the enemy's works. Mr. Parker, his father and two brothers have been in the service three years as privates, have all been wounded, and have all re-enlisted for three years longer. This is the kind of patriotism that will save our country if saved at all.

MR. P. now belongs to Co. B 37th regiment, and speaks in terms of great praise of Adjutant Millmore, son of Capt. Millmore of this city, who is now on duty at the front.

THE AMAZONS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—The official records at Washington show that upwards of one hundred and fifty female recruits have been discovered since the commencement of the war. It is supposed that nearly all of these "Amazons" were in collusion with men who were examined and accepted, after which the fair ones managed to substitute themselves and be mustered into the service. Over seventy of these martial ladies, when their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants. In one regiment there were seventeen acting in this capacity.

THE 42d REGIMENT.—Gov. Lewis has received authority to organize one or more new regiments, and has made the following appointments as officers of the 42d Regiment:

Colonel Ezra T. Sprague, Adjutant of the 8th regiment.

Lt. Colonel W. W. Botkin, Captain Co. G, 12th regiment.

Major John W. Blake, Captain Co. H 20th regiment.

Adjutant Wm. H. Howes, Co. H, 30th regiment.

THE RICHMOND Examiner says that on the 18th war rations about the size of twenty-pound Parrott shells sold in the market there for fourteen dollars apiece. From their green and unwholesome look, we should judge that they would prove about as destructive to human life. The same paper has an account of the examination of a man charged with procuring, by false pretenses, forty bushels of potatoes and forty pounds of butter, valued in the aggregate at \$1.21.

THE HAY CROP.—Pennsylvania papers say that the hay crop of that State, now mostly harvested, will be immense and of the best quality. Farmers call it the best hay season within their remembrance. The hay crop in Connecticut, the Hartford Courant says, is also immense, and is of the very best quality, one ton being considered equal to two tons of last year's crop.

We, the undersigned hardware and stove dealers of the City of Janesville, agree to close our respective places of business on Thursday the 4th inst., in accordance with the President's Proclamation.

E. S. BARROWS.

JOHN GRIFITHS.

R. J. RICHARDSON.

Janesville, Aug. 2, 1864.

CURING CORN FODDER.—The question is asked: "What is the best method of securing corn fodder?" I have raised some nearly every year the past twelve years. I have always cradled it and raked and bound it. I use an old cradle, mended up strong for the occasion, gather the ends of the fingers close together, and a strong man will find it no play to cut it. I rake into gables or bands, and set a bunch on end and bind it nearest the tops with rye straw, then set three or four of these together and bind firmly and let stand and cure. When well dried I choose to stack around a pole, one length only deep from the pole. Some will say let it lie in the swath and cure. I never have allowed mine to get rained on in the swath since my first crop, which got wet and had to be put up wet, as it never would have got dry in the swath.

The corn should be bound and set up at once; and as there seems to be a difficulty about storing it in barns and lofts, it may be quickly stacked about poles fifteen feet long, set firmly in the ground—a single layer, with strips in the center, binding it by laying each alternate tier lapping by the pole. The center should be kept the highest. We have stacked stalks in this way and they kept well.

THE WHOLE MATTER.—A correspondent of the Washington Intelligence writes from Niagara Falls, gives a few facts concerning the "distinguished individual" from the Confederate States, who are termed "Peace Commissioners." He asserts that their "tone of feeling is subdued," and that they "condemned half admitted their weakness, and seemed to want to make a clean breast of their troubles, and the tight place they were placed in by the victorious armies of Generals Grant and Sherman." He further tells us of their anxiety to displace Mr. Lincoln—"one of the attaches saying he hoped almost any other man than Abraham Lincoln might be elected our next President; then they would submit a proposition that even the State of Vermont would not reject."

This undoubtedly embraces the whole secret of the import of the late attempt at negotiation. The rebels are troubled about the "tight place" they have been put in by our armies, and they are troubled about the prospect of Mr. Lincoln's reelection. If we will withdraw our armies north of the Ohio and Susquehanna, and elect for President "any other man" say Jeff Davis—they will then "submit a proposition" to us.—New York Times.

The watering-place season promises to be a comparative failure. With the exception of Saratoga and Niagara Falls, none of the principle watering-places have anything like the numbers which thronged the hotels during last summer. Newport has less visitors than it has had for several years; the White Mountains, which were crowded with tourists last year, are not by any means crowded now. Long Branch, with the exception of one hotel, is not more than half as full of guests as last year; Rockaway, the Mountain House, indeed all the summer resorting places in the vicinity of this city, show a lamentable falling off compared with previous seasons.—New York World.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—The total population of the world in 1863 is estimated at 1,284,738,000. The estimated total Christian population is 331,718,000. The Protestant population is 93,916,000; the Roman Catholic population is 185,041,000.

If these estimates are correct, the Catholic population is nearly double the Protestant. Such a religious community is too formidable in numbers, to speak of nothing else, to be treated by a wise public opinion with any thing less than profound respect.

CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION.—The following important circular has just been issued by the Provost Marshal-General: "Skilled mechanics and operatives employed in the Armories, Arsenal, and Navy-Yards of the United States who shall be drafted, and, on examination, held to service, will not be required to report for duty under such draft, so long as they remain in the aforesaid service, provided the officer in charge shall certify that their labor as mechanics or operatives is necessary for the naval or military service."

COLLEGE FOR FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—Cas codilla Pinco is the name of an institution chartered in Ithaca, New York, by the legislature at its last session, for the purpose of a "Cure" for the sick, to be conducted on rational and efficient hygienic principles to educate females as physicians and nurses, etc. Ex-Senator Josiah B. Williams, Senator Cornell and other well-known citizens are among the corporators, and efforts are in progress to establish the "Place" on a permanent basis, with an encouraging prospect of success.

THE REASON WHY the Copperheads are for making the Presidential campaign "short and sharp," is owing to the whiskey tax. How can they be expected to run a six month's canvass with whiskey at a dollar and six bits a gallon?—Pittsburgh Transcript.

PERSONAL.—We had the gratification of meeting this afternoon, Dr. A. D. Lord, Superintendent of the Blind Institute of Ohio, and formerly Principal of the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, located at Kirtland, Ohio. As an educator the Doctor is well and favorably known throughout the land, and many of his former students are now filling places of trust and responsibility in the great Northwest.

He will remain a few days, the guest of Mr. Little of the Blind Institute.

Prof. Hoyt of the Wisconsin Farmer also gave us a call this afternoon.

THE RICHMOND Examiner says: "It is easier for a sawmill to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter Camp Lee as a conscript."

THE SPRINGFIELD Republican says the latest and strongest political rumor is that Fernando Wood is plotting to re-elect Mr. Lincoln.

WIGTAL was in Atlanta on the 2d inst., looking well, in fine spirits, and hopeful of the Confederate prospects.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—Enquire at the store of F. S. Eldred & Co. July 29th, 1864. d1aw1638

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.		Milwaukee & Northern.	
From Chicago.	To Chicago.	From Milwaukee.	To Milwaukee.
At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.
At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.
At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.
At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.
At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.
At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.
At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.
At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien.		Chicago & Rock Island.	
From Milwaukee.	To Milwaukee.	From Chicago.	To Chicago.
At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.
At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.
At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.
At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.
At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.
At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.
At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.
At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.

Arrival and Departure of the mail at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 10th, 1864:

From Chicago.	To Chicago.	From Milwaukee.	To Milwaukee.
At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.	At 7:00 a.m.
At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.	At 9:00 a.m.
At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.	At 11:00 a.m.
At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.	At 1:00 p.m.
At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.	At 3:00 p.m.
At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.	At 5:00 p.m.
At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.	At 7:00 p.m.
At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.	At 9:00 p.m.

Import to men who have been Drafted.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS' OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, WISCONSIN, JANESVILLE, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Editors Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—Please inform your readers and thus answer many inquiries, that although the names of those who furnished substitutes and paid commutation money under the November draft, still remain on the enrollment lists now being published, yet they will not be returned to the draft wheel, as all such are exempt for three years from date of draft.

S. J. M. PUTNAM
Capt. and Pro. Mar., 2d Dist. Wis.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—The following is the record of interments at Oak Hill Cemetery for the month of July, 1864:

Date.	Name.	Interment.	Age.
July 1st.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 2nd.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 3rd.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 4th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 5th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 6th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 7th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 8th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 9th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 10th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 11th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 12th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 13th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 14th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 15th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 16th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 17th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 18th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 19th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 20th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 21st.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 22nd.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 23rd.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 24th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 25th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 26th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 27th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 28th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 29th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33
July 30th.	John G. Smith.	Plainsville.	33

A GOOD MOVE.—The business men of this city have agreed to close their stores on Thursday next, (first day) and no business will be done.

We are very glad to see that our merchants have decided to respect the President's wishes in this manner.

A REGULAR Meeting and Drill of Water Witch Engine Co., No. 2 will be held on Thursday evening next. It is necessary that every member, and others intending to accompany us to Fond du Lac should be present.

By order,
A. D. STODDARD, Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL.—ADJOURNED MEETING.—Aug. 1.—Present: His Honor the Mayor and all the Aldermen.

Two motions were introduced by Alderman Jackson relative to lots on Madison street, requiring the city Surveyor to give the dimensions of the various lots on the street in question. A notice was also directed to be served on the owners of said lots who may have had improvements on them, to appear before the Common Council and make proof of the value of such improvement.

The Judiciary Committee made a report favorable to allowing Thos. Tennant to take up a power which he put in on South First street, it not being constructed according to contract.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of procuring men to fill the quota of the city under the last call for 300,000, reported that they had conferred with Messrs. Cutler and Briggs of Madison, who had proposed to furnish the men by the 20th inst., and to deposit from three to five certificates of muster without pay, until the quota is filled, the Common Council to have the right to furnish all the volunteers they choose.—Cutler and Briggs to be paid only for the balance required to fill the quota. On motion of Alderman Jackson the report was accepted.

Alderman Shelton moved that the committee be instructed to make a contract with Cutler and Briggs, or any other person or persons to fill the quota of the city on the best terms possible. Unanimously adopted.

On motion of Alderman Jackson the committee having in charge the question of raising volunteers, was instructed to apportion the men to the various Wards of the city.

Alderman Graham moved that the committee consisting of Aldermen Burnham, Jackson, Shelton and Froendahl be called the Military Committee. Adopted.

On motion of Alderman Jackson the Clerk was instructed to draw city orders for a sum not exceeding \$32,000, including the interest thereon, said orders to be issued for such amount, payable at such times and of such form as shall be directed by the Military Committee. The vote in favor of this motion was unanimous.

A resolution was introduced by Alderman Graham, rescinding the vote by which the bounty money was refused to substitutes, but after considerable debate in which the ground was taken that it would be illegal to appropriate the money for any thing but volunteers, on motion of Alderman Bates the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 7 to 1.

An account of S. D. Locke, of \$5,000, was allowed; and the finance committee reported on favor of paying the account of John I. Wyckoff from bridge fund. F. Liddis and George Barnes from the 1st Ward fund when there was money to do so.

Adjourned to Monday evening next.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION I.

The Attack on Petersburg.

The 9th Corps make the Charge.

Terrible Slaughter Colored Troops.

Many of their Officers Killed.

Some Particulars of the Losses.

General Bartlett is Missing.

Losses in the 18th Corps not Large.

WE CAPTURE 3,500 PRISONERS.

A S. C. Reg't and their 'Rights.'

OUR LOSS NOT KNOWN.

Supposed to be Quite Heavy.

Butler asks Leave to Bury the Dead.

BUT IS REFUSED BY THE REBELS.

BOTH ARMIES AS BEFORE.

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Details of his Operations.

Death of the Rebel General Walker.

Hooker Relieved at his own Request.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

July 30, 9 P. M.

After the explosion at the early hour this morning everything belated a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect. Part of the attacking force having given away, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry. The programme was as follows: The mine was to be exploded at 3 o'clock a. m. The batteries were to open at once along the entire line of the enemy after the explosion, and the 9th corps to make the charge supported by the 18th corps, and Ayers division of the 5th corps and the 3d division of the 2d corps. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD, **H. L. BLOOD**.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHRUP**,
2nd—**J. J. BOWMAN**,
3rd—**ALLEN WOODEN**,
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER**,
5th—**W. M. BELTZ**,
6th—**A. S. MULL**.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Rock county, and all others who are in favor of sustaining the national administration, to elect delegates to the National Convention, will meet in Convention at the Court House, in this city, on Friday, the 12th day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate delegates to the National Convention.

The respective towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Avena	2	Bradford	2
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1
Bellevue	1	Clifton	1

Dated July 30th, 1864.

JOSEPH A. SPALDING,
J. A. PATTERSON,
W. L. WHEELER,
J. L. TITON,
K. A. HURDICK,
Committee.

Freedom of Speech.

The following is the paragraph in the Newark, (N. J.) Journal, for which the District Attorney commenced prosecution against the editor under the law to punish the incitement of resistance to the draft:

"It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln has called for another half million of men. Those who wish to be butchered will please step forward at once. All others will stay at home and defy Old Abe, and his minions to drag them from their families. We hope that the people of New Jersey will at once put their feet down and insist that not a man shall be forced out of the State to engage in the abolition butchery, and swear to die at their own doors rather than march on, to fulfil the dictates of that mad, revolutionary fanaticism which has destroyed the best Government the world ever saw, and would now butcher its remaining inhabitants to carry out a more fanatical sentiment. This has gone far enough and must be stopped. Let the people rise as one man and demand that this wholesale murder shall cease."

The above is a sample of the unlimited license which the copperhead papers call freedom of the press. Similar freedom of action would be to allow any unprincipled scoundrel to apply the torch to your dwelling, with this difference in favor of the incendiary that his crime affects only private interests, while the traitor who writes and prints such treason, inflicts a wound upon a common cause and deals a blow at liberty herself.

General Rousseau's Raid.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27, 1864.—General Rousseau has returned from his great raid upon the enemy's communications, which expedition General Sherman, in his official circular to the army calls one of the most successful of the war. Captain Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, furnishes the following summary of events during the raid:

General Rousseau left Decatur, Alabama, on the 10th of this month, and with two thousand seven hundred men arrived at the Coosaw river on the 13th. Here he captured a ferry boat and crossed over part of his command, which had just effected a lodgment when it was attacked by a force of five thousand rebels of the sixth and ninth Alabama cavalry, under General Clinton. An engagement ensued, and raged for about five hours, when the eighth Indiana cavalry, under Major Graham, having also crossed the river, attacked them in the rear and completely routed them.

A camp of seven hundred conscripts was broken up at Talladega and the men, dispersed, one hundred being captured. Two large storehouses filled with rebel supplies and a large quantity of nitre, together with their depot, was destroyed at Tyloconga. The large iron works were fired, the furnaces and melting pits destroyed.

General Rousseau crossed the Tallapoosa river at Stone's ferry, where he met a body of the enemy, with whom he skirmished, killing a captain Brown and taking three commissioned officers prisoners.

The railroad was first struck at Loachapoka, on the 17th inst., where the destruction of the track began. The rails were considerably torn up west of Loachapoka, at Cheva station. Here the rebels, under Clinton, were again encountered, with fifteen hundred men, and a fight of two hours duration ensued. The rebels were totally routed, leaving fifty killed and wounded on the field. Col. Morrison's fifth Indiana cavalry, with their Spencer rifles, did admirable service.

Thence the command moved eastwardly, destroying all the culverts and bridges to Opelika, and literally removing the railway at the station. A train sent out by the rebels to reconnoitre was captured. Two hundred pounds of bacon, five thousand pounds of tobacco, a large quantity of whiskey, seven hundred sacks of flour and four hundred and fifty bales of cotton were burned. The command then left for Marietta, having skirmished with the rebel cavalry through the entire route.

General Rousseau reached Marietta safely, bringing with him five hundred horses and mules, which have been turned over to the Quartermaster's department.

Among the citizens encountered along the route, there appears to be a great deal of opposition to Jeff. Davis, and all appeared to be surprised at the kind treatment extended to them by the Yankees. Not a private house was entered, neither did any marauding or pillaging take place during the expedition.

Save Your Conscience.

We just called at a neighbor's where a lad out of his thumb. The wound bled profusely. While we were in the act of tying it up a bit of cobweb was brought with the request that it be tied on. The application was no more than effected before the blood stopped. We never saw a prompter answer. We then learned that the application was in common use, and always efficacious. Save the web.

The New York Times says that the Democracy need more than anything else is a head. Pooh! They have plenty of heads. What they need are brains to put in 'em.—*Fortia Transcriber*.

THE NIAGARA CONFERENCE.

Statement of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Greeley, in this week's Independent gives the following account of his negotiation:

"To the other effort for peace, I was a participant, as follows:

"Some time since it was announced by telegraph from Halifax that Messrs. C. C. Clay of Alabama, Jacob Thompson of Mississippi (ex-Senator), Prof. J. P. Holman of the University of Virginia, and George N. Sanders of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie via Bermuda, on important business; and all of these but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto) were soon quartered at the Clifton; on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading democrats from our own and the neighboring states; and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for reconstruction, and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic. At length, however, several late democratic leaders, including a private letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself and another, desired to visit Washington, upon 'complete and unqualified protection' being given by the President or the Secretary of War.

"As I saw no reason why the opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such they were (and it is stated that Mr. Clay afterwards is preparing to prepare an important letter to the Chicago Convention), I wrote the President, urging him to invite the rebel gentlemen aforesaid to Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in one way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

"The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that I should proceed to Niagara and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent upon this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

"Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote a note to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needed powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and ready to give them a safe conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their government, and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers I required; but would get them, if permitted, and desired—in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, and was duly informed that Major Hay, the President's private secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we crossed over to the Clifton, where Major Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Professor Holcombe the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

"Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial points; and the bearer thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive any response to the President's proffer, should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here, the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations. Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders remain at the Falls, or at the adjacent watering-place of St. Catherine's, and are still in the receipt of many visits from democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

"I heartily approve the President's bases of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but asked the Confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what could they have proffered that would not have strengthened the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the democracy of the loyal states or the despots of Europe to forego farther manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this; but I cannot be in my conviction that every indication of a desire on our part to arrest bloodshed and restore unity tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their own country."

TO MAKE A SENSATION NOVEL.—The following "receipts" are supposed to be a faithful record of Mrs. Henry Wood, Miss Bradton, and Wilkie Collins:

First take your bank-note and put it in a desk or drawer accidentally left open. Have ready two families, one demonically bad, the other angelically good. Pepper the former, and hone the latter from any book with which you happen to be acquainted. Let a bad familiar crib the note and accuse a good familiar of the deed, till the owners' wrath boils over. Put the good family into a stew, let all come right in the end. Insert a mysterious murder or so where the interest flags; garnish with bad French, and serve in three volumes. Call it "The Halliboreries," or Mrs. Halliboreries' Misfortunes." This is the novel a la Madame Henri de Bois.

Or, Another Way.

Take a handsome young lady, a regular scoundrel, or Aurora. Let her marry two husbands, mix, and let her murder one of them. Vary by letting some one else commit the murder and accuse her of it. Put her into a lunatic asylum. Throw the other husband into wells, and take him out or not just as suits your fancy. Call it "Temple Bar's Secret," or "Aurora Dangerous," or "The Captain of the Audley Floyd." Serve in eight editions. This is the novel a la—

Or, another Way.

Procure a mystery and envelope it in mystery. Take two sisters, one strong-minded and dark, the other weak-minded and fair, or vice versa. Get some "scooner," butter with and place the sisters in them with a foreigner who likes white mice or toads. Roast the reader over a slow fire till done. Give it no name whatever. This is the novel a la Wilkie Collins.

Burning of Chambersburg.

We give the following in addition to what has already been published.

The fact that most of the valuable portions of merchandise had been removed added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when they were thus inspired the order was issued to burn the entire town, town and suburbs, and buildings. A strong breeze communicated the flames to surrounding buildings. Parties of soldiers, having sacked the several drug and chemical stores, manufactured turpentine balls which they threw in all directions, creating as many different flames in different localities, which soon united in one general conflagration. Speedily the scene became heartrending and appalling. The crackling and roaring of flames, the screams of women and suffering children, and pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, formed an indescribable scene of horror. The citizens, without protest, had submitted to plunder, and had even appealed to the mercy of the rebels, but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary McCausland.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The town was fired at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The rebels remained long enough to see the flames spread and get under proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averill was in pursuit.

HARRISBURG, July 30.

Most positive information has been received that General Averill has driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and is following them westward toward Loudon, Franklin county.

HARRISBURG, July 31—10 p. m.

When General Averill reached Chambersburg the flames had obtained such a headway as to render it impossible for him to stay them, and the word "Onward" rang along his line. The rebels hurried over the St. Thomas road toward McConellsburg, but the rear of their retreating column could not fail to distinguish the approach of Averill, so they were prepared to commit any deeds of violence. Averill came thundering after them, entering one side of McConellsburg while the rebels left at the other.

HARRISBURG, July 30—9 p. m.

The military authorities here are active and vigilant. Major General Couch thoroughly comprehends the situation, and will certainly use the means at his disposal for the most effective and prompt defense of the people and property within his district.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

It is reported here that Averill has defeated the raiders at McConellsburg. A dispatch from Harrisburg is awaiting General Couch's approval.

PRESSBURG, July 31.

There is intense excitement here consequent upon the news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. There is a meeting of the citizens to take measures for the defense of the city. Recruiting is going on briskly. Scouting parties are already organized and going out to-night. Business will probably be suspended to-morrow. General Couch is expected here to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, July 31.

General McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. After he had taken formal possession of the town he made a proclamation demanding \$100,000 in gold. It was, of course, impossible to comply. The demand was made, doubtless, in full confidence of its failure, and sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying the town.

No intelligence has been received concerning the direct effect of Averill's pursuit. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland very severely. A train heavily laden with commissary stores was dispatched from this city, this morning, to Chambersburg, to relieve the present wants of the people of that town who now crowd the surrounding fields and woods. Many residences of prominent citizens in the outskirts of the town were burned.

How the Chinese Make Dwarf Trees.

We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so manage to make them "keopers at home," but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower-pots for half a century, has always been much of a secret. They aim first and last at the seat of vigorous growth endeavoring to weaken it as far as may consist with the preservation of life. They begin at the beginning. Taking a young plant (say a seedling or cutting of a cedar) when only two or three inches high, they cut off its tap-root as soon as it has other rootlets coming to live upon, and replant it in a shallow earthen pot. The end of the tap-root is generally made to rest on the bottom of the pan, or on a flat stone within it. Alluvial soil is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given to keep it in growth, but not enough to excite a vigorous habit. So, likewise, in the application of light and heat.

As the Chinese pride themselves on their miniature trees, they use strings, wires and pegs, and various other mechanical contrivances to promote symmetry of habit, or to fashion their pots into odd figures. Thus, by the use of very shallow pots, the growth of the tap-roots is out of the question; but by the use of poor soil and little of it, and little water, are strong growing plants, and, in the end, the top and side roots being without easy reach of the gardener, are shortened by his pruning knife or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree finding itself headed on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for life, and just growth enough to live and look well. Accordingly each new set of leaves becomes more and more stunted, the buds and rootlets diminish in proportion, and at length a balance is established between every part of the tree, making it a dwarf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen years are necessary. Such is fancy horticulture among the Celestials.—*The Technologist*.

Scotchmen's Recruits.

We understand that in some of the wards in this city there are circulating pledges designed to put in one or more substitute recruits to ward the quota of the ward in which the parties reside. We saw one paper last evening on which one gentleman had pledged himself to put in four substitutes, one for himself (he is not liable to the draft), one for his wife and one for each of his two children. This is the right spirit, and we hope to see the work spread. By paying one hundred and twenty-five dollars to the State Treasurer a recruit will be put into the army from those enlisted in the insurgent states. Two very desirable results will follow this action: First, the government will get the men at once, when they are most needed; and second, every man thus put in reduces the number to be drafted, and lessens the chances of some friend or neighbor who has not the means of procuring a substitute if he should be drafted, and to whom it would be a peculiar hardship if he should be obliged to go.—*Boston Journal*.

The Albany Journal dubs John Coghlan "a political bound jumper."

THE CITY COUNTRY.

The energetic Finance Committee have been successful in getting an advance of \$19,000 for the immediate payment of bounties. This advance is liberally and considerably made by the 1st National Bank, Timothy Brown, Esq., and the Madison State Bank, Samuel Marshall, Esq. The promptness with which these banks acceded to the call is deserving the deepest regard of our citizens. From the fact that the managers "saw" the city from draft before and made "but little if anything from the transaction." The other \$30,000 will probably be advanced by some of our other, whole-souled capitalists, some of whom talk favorably of doing so. The first man on the city's quota was enlisted by Mrs. Quiber yesterday, and received the bounty of \$100. It is now discovered that with the throwing of the two classes into one, and the additional enrollment, the quota of the city amounts to 194 men. Mr. Quiber is trusted with the filling of this quota, and expects to be able to do it in a short time, by recruiting from this vicinity. The idea of filling the quota with black men is a very Utopian one, as the government receives none but the able-bodied, bodied African, and is very particular about their soldierly training and intelligence. There is every reason to induce to enlist now, besides the patriotic and other saving consideration. A recruit from this city gets the city bounty of \$100, and government bounty of \$300—making \$400, or a good farm, and he can suit his taste or inclination by enlisting in any regiment in the army, or on any ship of the navy, either salt or fresh water. It is hoped that the city's quota will be raised, but it can only be done by manly pride and soldierly feeling being appealed to. Relying on the black man, and the art of the substitute broker to fill the quota, and not in the least on this essential spirit, will make but a slow, and we fear unsuccessful recruiting.—*Madison Journal*.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. ddbaw

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes, new and reliable treatment, of reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—entirely new letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SELLIN HODGKIN, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 247ap2d4w

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.

Use Dutcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 686j2d4w

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan23d4w

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

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Ladies and gentlemen bear what ANDREW PALMER, Druggist, of our city, says about DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

Mr. Doty.—We have used your Washer for six weeks in my family, and think it unequalled by any other in use. I desire to keep it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to others who may wish to reduce the labor and expense of their household arrangements. A. PALMER.

Janeville, July 15, 1864.

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Miscellaneous.

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Legal Advertisements

TAX SALE.—Notice is hereby given that so much of each lot and parcel of land de-

[illegible][illegible]

front and rear of a side lot 5, bill-
ing store occupied by Buckinghams
July 27, 1901

[illegible]

Section 2. All that portion of said street to the center of said upper bridge

line of said city, shall hereinafter constitute a part and shall be known and designated as East Milwaukee street.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be enforced from and after its passage.

Attest: 6th day of July, 1901.

JNO. MITCHELL, Mayor.

Filed 22nd day of July, 1901.

COUNTY COURT of Rock County
In the matter of the estate of Terrell Page, Jr.
Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Blanche Page the widow of said deceased, representing that she, his late husband's widow, is entitled to the administration of the estate of said deceased, and that she is entitled to the custody of said estate, and praying that she and E. C. Tracy, of et ality, may be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased, the court will take action thereon before this court, at the office of the judge thereof.

the city of Janesville, in said county, on
THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER

[illegible]

will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 9, 1864.

[illegible]

ville, as per the recorded plat thereof, it
a piece of land of land off the south si

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.
All Cross-appeal Briefs to be
filed with the Clerk of the Court for the
State of Wisconsin at Madison, the Clerk of the District
in the above entitled action:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the
complaint in this action, which was filed in
this office of the Circuit Court for Rock County
at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 22nd
day of June, 1941, and to serve a copy of your answer
upon the undersigned at the office of the undersigned
at the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, within twenty days after the service of this
summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service,
and if you fail to answer the said complaint within
the time specified, the plaintiff may move the
Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
June 28th, 1941. [C. U. S. R.]

716jr25dew6w Plaintiff's Att'y, Ju

REFRIGERATOR SALE—CIRCUL
REPORT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—James H. Haver, clerk against Anna A. Haver, Francis G. Haver and Arthur A. Haver, heirs at law of S. S. Haver.
By virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure rendered by the Circuit Court for the county of Rock, made on the 20th day of June, 1904, in favor of the above named plaintiff, the following described premises, to-wit: Lots numbered one and two in block number three (3) and four (4) in subdivision number one (1) of the above named and described plat, will sell at the law direct, at public auction to the highest bidder, on
THE EIGHTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1904,
at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, on the premises in front of the main entrance to Lapham's Hotel, in the city of Rock, Mo., to-wit: Lots numbered one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, 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as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the judgment, with costs of

June 24th, 1861. ISAAC ROUTE, Retiree
71½ E. Second St.

COUNTY COURT, Rock County.
In the matter of the estate of William C. Taylor deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles C. Taylor, administrator of the estate of said deceased, representing that he is prepared to settle his account and praying that the same may be admitted, it is ordered that said account be passed upon and the said Charles C. Taylor be appointed receiver of the moneys of the judgment in this case, in the City of Janesville, in said County, on the 27th day of June, 1861.

THE FIRST MONDAY OF AUGUST NEXT,
at 10 o'clock A. M., and it is further ordered, that the Clerk do give to all persons interested by petition in this case, notice under seal, each with a copy of this order, by mail, on each of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th and 27th days of the month of July, 1861, at the daily office in the Janesville Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper published at said City, 27th, 1861.

815/2120-2424

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In the matter of estate of Frances McDivina, deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to Henry A. Patterson, and the time limited credit to be presented for allowance has expired, I hereby give notice that on the 10th day of January next, there is to be given to the Judge of the county, an office in the city of Jacksonville, in this county, on the 10th day of January next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., will receive, answer and adjust claims and demands of all persons against said estate. Dated July 10th, 1891.

AMOS P. BUCHANAN,
County Judge.

